

THE AMERICAN

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VII.—NO. 191.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT is said that since 1866 no murderer has been hanged in the city of Cincinnati. Crimes against life have been as frequent as in any of our great cities, but the manipulation of juries in the interests of the murderers by unscrupulous lawyers and corrupt officials has prevented convictions. Last week there were nine persons charged with murder in the city jail, one of whom was on trial for taking the life of his employer. He had confessed his guilt of the offence, and the evidence was sufficient, even in the absence of a confession. The judge's charge indicated that he had little doubt as to the verdict which would be given, and none at all as to that which ought to be. Yet the jury found the man guilty only of manslaughter, thus debarring the judge from imposing a severer penalty than imprisonment for twenty years. On the other hand, there has been in Cincinnati a growing impatience with the law's failures in this matter of punishing murderers. There has been a disposition to sympathize with the violence employed across the river and in the not distant counties of Southern Indiana in disposing of such criminals. The newspapers of the city unhappily fell into the fashion of threatening LYNCH law or a vigilance committee to deal with the dangerous classes.

In this condition of things the verdict we have specified fell like a spark among loose tow. An "indignation meeting" of citizens was held in Music Hall to denounce the verdict and the Courts. When it adjourned, a part of those who attended it marched upon the jail, and began to force their way into it to execute Judge LYNCH's justice upon the murderers awaiting their trial. At first the authorities seem to have supposed that it was only the criminal whom the jury had saved from the halter, that was the object of this pursuit. Knowing that he was on his way to the Columbus Penitentiary, they offered at first but little resistance to the doings of the mob. Afterwards they called out the militia and commanded the mob to disperse. As it refused, the soldiers fired upon it, and then there began a scene of violent and bloody conflict between the recognized authorities and these extemporized champions of judicial severity. It was not until the third day that peace and order were restored.

Of the moral and public significance of these sad occurrences, we have spoken elsewhere at some length. The results may be summed up in the killing of forty-five or fifty persons, the wounding or maiming of one hundred and forty-five others, the burning of the finest court-house west of the Alleghenies, the destruction of records covering three-quarters of a century, and the world-wide disgrace of a great American city.

THERE was telegraphed over the country, for publication in Wednesday's papers, an editorial article from the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, discussing the riots in that city, whose tone and expressions were at once amazing and scandalous. The article said, in language mean anything, that the mob should have been admitted to the jail and had the opportunity of hanging the men confined there,—the "murderers,"—who, if we understand the case, are persons accused, but not tried; that the defence of the jail by the authorities was wrong, and the military to blame for firing on the mob; and that, unfortunately, the mob was not well organized.

All this, we say, is at once amazing and scandalous. We are surprised to see how little it has been condemned by the newspapers of the country that reprinted it. Nothing could be more mischievous than such views, and the circulation of them. For a city to elect corrupt officials, and then organize a mob to cure their corruption, is shameful; to seemingly urge the advisability of depending on such cure, is either lunacy or worse. There is but one safety to the good citizen,—the maintenance of law and order; and therefore it is that law and order must be maintained. The one gratifying thing in the whole Cincinnati business is that the mob did not carry its point, but entirely failed.

THE preliminary campaign for the presidential nomination proceeds, with a growing feeling that the Republican nomination, thanks to the

House of Representatives, is by far the better worth having. Prominent Democrats do not hesitate to say that in the present distracted condition of their party the chances that they may elect a president next November are exceedingly remote. Still, it is well to remember that they were just as down-hearted about their divisions in Ohio less than a year ago, and on the eve of the election of Judge HOADLY. It takes a great deal of dissension in the Democratic party to tell on the Democratic vote. Among Republican candidates, it is notable that the Democrats pick out Mr. ARTHUR as the man who would make the best running, and that they generally speak of Mr. EDMUNDS as a weak candidate. Some signs are to be interpreted by contraries.

The Independents of New York have intimated in various ways their unwillingness to accept Mr. BLAINE as a Republican candidate; and his friends have been ciphering to show that he could be elected without the vote of that state. This is possible, if he can obtain every other state on which the Republicans have any reason to count. But there is grave reason to doubt his ability to carry Massachusetts. He has managed to make himself very unpopular with the people of that commonwealth. The Independent element, whose support of the Republicans in the last election defeated Mr. BUTLER, are as strong relatively as in New York, and not less decided in their resistance to his candidacy. It will be well for the party managers to remember that conventions and the elections of delegates are very rough and uncertain methods of ascertaining who is "available" and who is not. An element in the party which is too small to make itself felt in either primaries or conventions, may yet be strong enough to destroy the party's chances of success by its hostility or its indifference.

WE ARE unable to share in the complacency with which the newspapers generally seem to regard the withdrawal of Mr. SARGENT from the Berlin mission. It is well understood that he was quite willing to remain abroad in our diplomatic service. Indeed, the offer of the much less desirable mission to St. Petersburg recognizes this fact. That he now returns to America, therefore, is not due to any desire on his part to reappear in political life. It is due to the fact that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in this as in every other crisis of his administration of the State Department, has weakened under foreign pressure. He virtually says to Mr. SARGENT: "You have done at Berlin just what you were sent to do. You have given your own country no reason to complain of your faithfulness and diligence as the representative of her interests. But as Prince BISMARCK's representatives in the press have seen fit to attack you, for your efficiency as our representative, we shall withdraw you, and look around for someone who will give less offence on this score." After such action as this, the representatives of America at foreign courts may be said to have received general instructions that their chief business is to make themselves complaisant to foreign statesmen, and that when they choose between that and the service of their own country they may pack their trunks. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has not made easier the business of getting Americans of character and ability for the two ill-paid missions now at his disposal.

IN the United States Senate the debate on Mr. BLAIR's Education bill has continued to occupy a large part of the time. It is rather surprising to observe that the opposition to the measure comes from states in the West, whose school systems were endowed by the nation out of the public domain, but whose representatives oppose on principle any outlay of national money for this purpose. On the other hand, the most earnest support of the measure comes from Southern Senators, whose general disposition has been to insist on minimizing the authority of the national government, but whose local necessities force them to regard national aid to education as indispensable. When taunted with their apparent inconsistency, some of them have replied that they had left a good deal of their State Rights notions behind them in coming back into the Union, and that they unite with the rest of the country in recognizing

the fact that the United States is a nation fully equipped for every undertaking essential to its national existence.

Mr. GARLAND of Arkansas was especially happy in showing that the precedents of our earlier history all favored the action proposed, and that the Supreme Court had declared such grants constitutional. He declared that there was no reason to fear any unjust discrimination against the colored people in the outlay of the money, as the white race in the South recognize the necessity for the education of the colored voters; and he warned the Northern Republicans that their defeat of this measure would be taken very ill by their friends in the Southern states. He might have reminded Mr. INGALLS and others that the Republican party in its national convention pledged its representatives to support a plan for the suppression of illiteracy by national aid.

THE Senate's Committee on Mines and Forests have reported a bill for the preservation of the forest on the great water-shed of our North-west, in that part of the Rocky Mountains which lies between the Columbia and the Missouri rivers. Recent disasters have brought home to the people and their representatives the necessity for state and national action. To preserve anything like an equable supply of water in our great rivers, the existing forests must be taken under government control and some districts must be reforested. This is a matter which the European governments have long regarded as a branch of public administration. But it is comparatively new in America, the state of Maine being the only one which has taken it up with any degree of thoroughness. It is a common mistake that the preservation of forests involves the cessation of lumbering. It means no more than an exact proportioning of the annual cutting of timber to the annual growth; and this Maine has achieved. In New York the legislature has been quarrelling over a measure for the preservation of the Adirondack Forest, and the quarrel is one that shows how little the question is understood. The opposition seem to assume that every acre reserved is withdrawn from direct utility, and that every dollar of outlay is to be a loss to the state treasury. On the contrary, a well-managed forest is nearly as profitable as cultivated land, and New York might make the Adirondacks a source of large revenue.

IN the House of Representatives, the bill to extend the time for the payment of the taxes on whiskey in bond has met with a signal defeat. We have not seen our way to regarding the measure as an unfair one. But we are not surprised that any measure which seems to favor the interests of the distillers should meet with a determined resistance. The course played by the liquor interest in state politics, and the insolence with which it has arrayed itself against every party which is not subservient to its views, marks it out for attack whenever it comes forward to ask any favor. There is also a natural unwillingness to admit that any class of tax-payers should be granted a longer term than the law specifies. Certainty as to time of collection is one of the especial points in a sound fiscal system. It is established for those who have to pay internal-revenue duties by the laws which impose those duties. It would be rendered uncertain by the possibility that they might secure an extension from Congress. Even their own interests in the long run seem to require that they should have to pay promptly, as otherwise they might be encouraged to speculative overproduction.

The only reason for making the present case an exception, was the plea that the whiskey-producers might be driven into bankruptcy by the refusal of an extension. The equity which exacts some consideration for an embarrassed debtor seemed to apply to their case. And it is of doubtful expediency to force a bankruptcy which might deluge the country with cheap whiskey. This plea, however, is much less forcible now than it seemed to be a year ago. The distillers have got over the year without any general disaster. They have paid the duties as fast as they were due, without sacrificing the stock on hand. And the refusal to accommodate them last session has been followed by, if it has not caused, a great reduction in distillation, which we might not have had, if the bill of last session had passed.

It is said that the defeat of the bill will be an element of disaster to the Democratic party. In the Northern states, at any rate, the liquor interest looks to that party for assistance in every emergency. This is equally true of Kentucky, whose representatives lead the present house, and whose interests are more concerned in this bill than those of any other state. But on this question, as on Free Trade, the Southern representatives manifest a disposition to break away from their Northern allies.

The opposition to the liquor traffic in many Southern states is strong and growing. It has been suppressed under local-option laws in a majority of the counties of Georgia and Alabama. Only an alliance between the Republicans and those Democrats who oppose prohibition, has prevented still more vigorous action in North Carolina. In Missouri the Democrats have enacted high license. There certainly is some plausibility in the statement that those social classes which constitute the strength of the Republicans in the North, also constitute the strength of the Democracy in the South.

A BILL is before the United States Senate to exempt those who purchase articles made in infringement of patents, from legal responsibility to the owners of those patents. This touches on a very difficult question, and one on which well-considered action is needed. There can be no doubt that great numbers of farmers, especially in the West, have suffered innocently under the present patent laws. They have purchased a machine whose relation to existing patents they had no means of knowing. The firm who own the patent thus violated find it easier to sue the purchaser than to hunt up the person from whom he bought it. The former generally will compromise rather than go to court. The latter frequently has no assets. As a consequence, the brunt of these cases is borne by innocent parties, who cannot be charged even with negligence.

On the other hand, the new law would do great injustice to a class of persons to whom the whole country is indebted. It would enable the violation of patent rights with nearly complete impunity. The different parts of a fraudulent machine or implement might be made to order at different places, and its fraudulent character might not be liable to detection until these were brought together, just before it was offered for sale. The inventors of the country are naturally excited about the proposed law, and intend to hold a national convention to protest against it. It will be well if, instead of merely protesting, they exercise their characteristic ingenuity in devising a measure which will secure justice to themselves without inflicting hardships upon innocent purchasers.

THE Indian Appropriation bill reported to the House is one whose provisions would interfere seriously with that enlightened administration of Indian affairs which both the present Secretary of the Interior and his predecessor have labored to effect. Instead of expending less money upon the education of Indian children, we should be expending more, as forty-two thousand of those children are still unprovided with schools. More money is needed also for the payment of Indian Agents, to enable the department to secure abler and more trustworthy men for this responsible work. Yet, as Mr. HERBERT WELSH shows in a letter to *The Tribune*, the bill proposes to appropriate three million, two hundred thousand dollars less than Mr. TELLER has asked, and thirteen thousand dollars less than the notoriously insufficient appropriations of last year. When it is a matter merely of convenience or inconvenience, the public may be inclined to tolerate a certain amount of party manipulation in the preparation of appropriation bills. Each party naturally wishes to appear more economic than the other. But the case is different when an imperfect appropriation means a year's time lost in the work of civilizing and Christianizing the rising generation on the frontier, since every year carries its own quota beyond the reach of these good influences. This is a point on which the nation cannot afford even a temporary parsimony.

THE official statement of our foreign commerce for February shows the continued light export movement. On the trade for the month the balance in our favor was \$6,601,654; but this is a heavy falling off from January, when we showed a balance of \$19,681,483. Taking, however, the present fiscal year (begun July 1st), we are just about as much ahead as we were at the corresponding date last year. The balance in our favor for the eight months was then \$88,539,245; and for the eight months of this year it is \$88,299,893. But unless we shall now much increase our sale of breadstuffs, especially of wheat, the showing of the remaining four months—March, April, May, June,—will be comparatively bad and the continued export of gold must be expected.

THE reduction of the public debt during the month of March was \$14,238,324,—the statement being made on the "less cash in the Treasury" system. The actual decrease in outstanding bonds during the month is about 10 millions of dollars. The bonded debt as it now stands is thus stated:

4½ per cents., payable 1891,	\$250,000,000
4 per cents., payable 1907,	737,643,950
3 per cents., payable now,	254,808,650
Navy Pension Fund,	14,000,000

The reduction of debt since the beginning of the fiscal year—*i. e.*, for the nine months between July 1st and April 1st,—has been \$81,828,398. At this rate, the reduction for the fiscal year will be about 110 millions.

THE House passed on Tuesday, by a vote of 198 to 46, the bill to redeem and recoin the trade dollars. On motion of Mr. BLAND, the provision that the recoinage of these should be counted as part of the two millions per month of standard dollars required by law to be coined by the Mint, was struck out by a vote of 131 to 118. Whether the bill will pass the Senate without the reinsertion of this provision, is regarded as doubtful, and it is a pity that the vote of the House could not have been different. Unquestionably, common justice and public decency require the early redemption of the trade dollars; the delay has already been excessive.

The vote under Mr. BLAND'S lead is a defeat of the recommendations made to Congress by the highest representatives of the bimetalist party in Europe and America. They are almost unanimous in the opinion that the United States can promote the interest of silver best by abstaining from any addition to its silver currency. This policy they think necessary to enable us to retain our own supply of gold coin and bullion, and to increase the pressure upon the monometallist nations of Europe, in the interest of the restoration of silver. The silver-producers of our own country and their friends are too much occupied with the question of the immediate market price of their product, to give any attention to that of an ultimate greater advantage. They prefer persistence in a policy which may bring us to an exclusively silver currency, but which will keep the international area in which silver is used as narrow as at present.

One of the most active and efficient supporters of the bill in the House was Mr. EVANS, member from the Seventh Pennsylvania District, who had collected data on the subject with great industry, and who made on Thursday of last week a strong speech for the measure.

THE Senate of Iowa passed the amendment establishing Woman suffrage, by a vote of 26 to 24. The House defeated the proposal by a vote of 50 to 44. In the United States Senate a constitutional amendment to establish this innovation has been reported favorably. We hope that both branches of Congress will consider the matter very seriously before transmitting this amendment to the State legislatures. Let them remember that an amendment thus transmitted remains before the legislatures until it is passed. A negative vote in a legislature this year may be cancelled by an affirmative five or ten years hence; but an affirmative vote never can be cancelled, according to the decision in the case of New York's vote on the fifteenth amendment. The advocates of Woman Suffrage, if the amendment were submitted to the states, might devote a whole year of their undivided energies to the conquest of a single state, taking each in turn until they had secured the suffrages of three-fourths. It might cost them half a century to achieve this result, but every fresh victory would be a permanent and indestructible gain. At the end we might have reason to remember that even a tallow candle may be fired through an inch plank, with a good charge of powder.

THE ratifications of a treaty between Peru and Chili have been exchanged at Lima, and the war may be regarded as at an end so far as these powers are concerned. Between Chili and Bolivia no settlement has been effected as yet. The terms imposed upon Peru are as harsh as might have been expected. They involve the cession of those southern provinces in which the deposits of guano lie, and which furnished the occasion for the quarrel. It is announced that England and other European powers have recorded their objections to the cession of these provinces, on the ground that Peru had made concessions to their subjects which are not guarded in the treaty. In the view of international law, however, no private rights can militate against the cession of national territory. The new government takes the territory subject to all the obligations incurred by the old. And foreigners must address themselves to its sense of justice in order to secure their rights. The limits set by international law in these matters have not been much respected in the treatment Peru has received from Europeans. It was the encroachment

of foreign claimants upon Peruvian rights—an encroachment somewhat parallel to that in Egypt,—which plunged these two republics into a bloody war. If Mr. GARFIELD'S policy with reference to a Congress of the American powers had been carried out, we would have been in a position to prevent repetitions of the Egyptian tragedy on this continent, and perhaps to secure such terms for Peru as would have made this peace a permanent settlement rather than an armed truce. But under the policy which abstains from united American action, lest the sensibilities of Europe should be offended, we can but stand and look on.

THE death of Prince LEOPOLD is an event which has called forth the sympathies of both the old and the new world. Of all the Queen's sons, he was the only one who reflected in any degree the abilities and the high character of his father. His life-long sickness prevented his talents from making the social and public impression which might have been expected. But even under these disadvantages he has left a record as an earnest student, a thoughtful writer, and an intelligent public speaker, which will prevent his name being speedily forgotten. It is still more pleasant to say of him that in a state of society far from being remarkable for purity no scandal ever has attached itself to his name. Like Prince ALBERT he bore without shame the light that beats about a throne.

THE defeat of the GLADSTONE Ministry by a vote of 208 to 197 on the question of relief for local taxation from the national treasury, is surprising in several respects. It was understood that Mr. GLADSTONE had accepted the principle of this proposal, and that only the necessity of attending to more urgent questions prevented his introducing a bill for this purpose. Even in England, as we said last year, the monopoly of indirect taxation by the national government, and the necessity for meeting local expenses by the proceeds of direct taxation, have been found most burdensome. Sooner or later, the government will have to come to the assistance of the counties, just as our national government will have to meet the far more urgent wants of the states out of our surplus of revenue. The defeat of the Liberals, such as it was, can have been only as to the proper precedence of this or other measures. But it is of ill omen for the continuance of Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration that his friends have allowed the Tories to secure a majority of eleven on such an issue. A dissolution of Parliament cannot be far off when the bonds of party loyalty begin to sit so lightly on Liberal shoulders.

THE French Ministry of Commerce recently sent M. LOURDELET to the United States, with instructions to report on the industrial and commercial situation of this country. M. LOURDELET reports that in his opinion the distress prevalent in France and other parts of Europe is due in good part to "the disturbance of economic equilibrium occasioned by the shifting of business into new channels and to new centres." He regards "the colossal and extraordinary development of the American Republic" as one of the principal causes of this. In New York he found established a great multitude of manufactures of those smaller and finer products which once were the glory of French industry. In Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati he found a similar competition in the larger industries, such as the making of fine shoes, carpets, silks, and ceramic wares. As to prices, he was not able to see that Americans were placed at a disadvantage by their dependence on home production. Thus he found some articles selling in America for half the price at which they could be produced in France. In his opinion, the only remedy is the introduction of larger intelligence and more aggressive enterprise into the management of the characteristic industries of France. With this change, the refined taste and delicate finish which characterize French productions would give his countrymen their old advantage in the markets of the world. A reason for this inquiry is furnished by the figures of French Commerce for last year. The imports were valued at 274,629,000 francs and the exports at 160,224,000, being a decline of 131,276,000 francs from the total commerce of 1883.

THE perennial quarrel between the Pope and the Italian government has become lively once more through the action of the latter with regard to the real estate owned by the Propaganda. When Italy was united, the real estate in possession of ecclesiastical corporations was confiscated by the State, as has been done in every other country of Europe, Catholic as well as Protestant, at one time or another since the sixteenth century. It has become a maxim of public policy that real property shall not be

allowed to accumulate in the "dead hand" of an indestructible corporation. This maxim we apply in America by limiting strictly the amount of real estate to be owned by each church, when it applies for a charter. In Italy an exception was made in 1870 in favor of the Propaganda, the great missionary congregation of the Roman Catholic Church, because its property has grown out of gifts from persons of all nationalities. For reasons which it finds good, the Italian Government has decided to discontinue this exceptional treatment of the Propaganda, so far, at least, as to substitute its own bonds for this real estate to the full value of the latter. In doing this it acts upon precedents recognized as valid throughout all Europe, and it has not simply "confiscated" the property in question, as has been said by many of our contemporaries. The Papacy naturally has taken a fresh offence at this action, and acts on its traditional maxims in denouncing it. The theory that churches and churchmen are elevated in some sense above civil authority, even in their contact with mundane and material possessions, is one of those professional delusions which flourishes more in the Church of Rome than elsewhere, but is not extinct even from the Protestant churches of America.

THE latest news from the Soudan is not favorable to Colonel GORDON. It is evident that he has sustained a severe defeat at the hands of EL MAHDI'S rebels, and that he has been forced to abandon his curious "policy of conciliation," which was an attempt to soothe the African Moslems by a combination of "kicks and half-pence." Colonel GORDON already has lived an eventful and useful life, and we shall not be surprised to hear any day that the rebels have put an end to it.

The report that Russia had proposed to Germany and Austria a European conference for the settlement of the Egyptian difficulty, is extremely improbable. A conference can settle a question only when all the parties to it are willing to appear by their representatives and to submit to its decisions. Does anyone expect OSMAN DIGNA and EL MAHDI to lay their grievances before a congress in which the Christian powers would vote as seven to one? And if they do not appear who will enforce upon them obedience to its decisions?

[See "News Summary," page 413.]

THE DANGER OF REPUBLICAN OVERCONFIDENCE.

AS to the Presidency, nothing is now so important to the Republicans as that they should modestly estimate their chances of success. Their danger is that they may confidently expect to win; for such confidence is not justified by the present state of the facts.

Let us examine the field. Have the doubtful States—Ohio, New York, Indiana and California,—lately shown any particular sign of an increase of Republican or lessening of Democratic strength? It will hardly be alleged, we think, that any of them have done so. New York is undoubtedly greatly changed since the phenomenal vote of 1882; but is it in better shape for Republican success than at the election of 1883, when the Democrats elected the bulk of their State ticket? In Ohio, the change since last November, when Judge HOADLY was elected Governor, has chiefly been that as the result of that election the Democrats have come into possession of all the principal offices of the State, and that the Republicans are completely and utterly put out of control. In Indiana there has been no appearance of any important shifting of party strength; the State remains as doubtful as ever; and the same thing may be justly said of California.

Upon this showing, unless some serious defect can be found in it, where is the ground for sanguine Republican expectations? The States named are the battleground. Others may be closely contested, but as a rule their position is fairly defined, and it is in New York, Ohio, Indiana and California that the decisive electoral votes will in all probability be cast. If the candidate nominated at Chicago in June is to be elected in November, he must not only hold the States that stand steadily in the Republican column, but he must do well in those that do not.

To encourage excessive belief in success, is therefore folly. Success may be won, but not by overconfidence. It can be had by a wise and intelligent use of all the forces of the party. It cannot be won by a candidate who will rally only part of the Republican strength; even if he should get three-fourths or seven-eighths, he will miss success by the failure to secure the whole. The missing fraction will be his rock of shipwreck. To win, there must be a hearty co-operation. Republicans of all classes must unite. Such a campaign as that of 1880 must be

repeated; and for its repetition the candidate, like GARFIELD, must be one whose relations to the party have been natural and not forced, cordial and not strained; who has inflicted no factional wounds, and sown no crop of personal ill-feeling. More than this, he must be one whose clean hands, honorable record, high abilities, and devotion to the principles that bind the Republican party together, will awaken an earnest and enthusiastic support, just as the candidate did who was so fortunately selected four years ago.

There is danger that Republicans may overestimate the probable injury to the Democratic strength resulting from the division of the majority in the House of Representatives over the tariff question. This division, serious as it appears, is only so as showing the inability of the Democratic party to agree on a definite economic policy, and as proving, therefore, its incapacity to serve the country. But these are evidences that do not affect the members of the party generally. They will not leave it on such account. Some may, but the great mass will remain. The outcome of the present complication in the House will no doubt be the failure of any definite legislation on the tariff, and the outcome at the Democratic convention will be a double-dealing, two-faced resolution, of the sort passed in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia last year. Mr. RANDALL finds himself in the minority in the House; but he will be reinforced at Chicago by scores of Democratic delegates from the North, sent by those districts which in Congress have Republican representatives. Let us not deceive ourselves; a declaration in favor of Free Trade, or of a reduction of duties, or of a tariff for revenue only, is not likely to be made by the Democratic convention. We shall be met by a resolution on the subject which will "straddle" and evade the issue. The Democrats are not going to divide their party on this issue; they value it more than Mr. RANDALL does Protection and more than Mr. WATTERSON does Free Trade. They want to get control and enjoy power; they will manage the duties on imported goods afterward.

Confidence, then, must be chastened. Success is to be won by deserving it. The contest is not decided; it is not yet begun. Let no Republican underestimate the difficulties of the situation.

RIOTS IN AMERICAN CITIES.

THE despatches from Cincinnati at the close of last week and the beginning of the present were such as to spread a profound humiliation over the whole country. Every American felt that once more the free institutions of his country were on trial, and that the breakdown of civic order and government would be alleged as a fresh proof of their inadequacy. It is quite true that mobs are not an American invention. The streets of Berlin, Paris, London, Bristol, Edinburgh and Manchester have seen outbreaks of popular fury surpassing anything which has occurred in America. But it has been our boast that we have got rid of the vicious antithesis between rulers and ruled, and that the selection of the former by the votes of the latter renders the resort to violence a good deal worse than needless. Sad experience reminds us once more that out of no mere contrivances of an institutional kind can moral results be extracted, and that the peace and security of a great community must rest on moral foundations.

The antecedents of the riots in Cincinnati, as depicted by many persons acquainted with the facts, add emphasis to this. They speak of the verdict which saved a confessed murderer from the halter, in spite of both law and evidence, as the culmination of a long series of outrages committed upon justice under the forms of law. They say that the feeling had been growing for some time past that the protection extended to human life by the laws to punish murderers had been set aside by the manipulation of the juries empanelled to try the offenders. It was felt that, so far as the crime of murder was concerned, the machinery devised for the protection of society had been perverted to be an instrument for the protection of society's worst enemies. This may be true; possibly it is so, but not to the extent of the excited despatches sent by Mr. HALSTEAD and others. But what a commentary its truth furnishes on the conduct of the once law-abiding, recently riotous, part of the population of the city! It is they who are to blame, in the first instance, for leaving in power men who make themselves accomplices in such crimes as this verdict. They have consented to have their city government made the football of political parties. They have helped scoundrels into office, because their names stood on the regular party ticket. They made no organized effort to take municipal elections out of the current of party

politics. They let things drift along until they became "maddening;" and then they tried to mend matters by a violent suppression of the corrupt authorities whom their votes should have suppressed at the polls.

Cincinnati is a warning to every city in America. It is a warning that the selections of municipal rulers must be conducted on their own merits, and without reference to their bearing on state and national politics. To go on electing vile men into power, because they are Democrats or Republicans, is to begin the descent of the inclined plane which has riot, mob law and Judge LYNCH at the bottom. Our own city has much need to heed this warning.

The one redeeming feature in the situation in Cincinnati is that the rioters have not risen against the authorities in the interest of any sect or party, or to avoid any personal inconvenience, or to secure any personal advantage. They have acted in the interest of what they take to be *justice*, that principle of "terror to evil-doers and protection to them that do well," which is the first object for which all political order exists. When a government ceases to do justice, it becomes liable to consequences of the most tremendous sort. It awakens against itself the very instinct in which its own power is rooted. It clothes the rioter with a dignity whose monopoly should be the majesty of the state. We do not excuse the recourse to violence on the part of the private man, much less do we recommend it. We only predict it. Human nature is a tremendous energy, with which governments have to deal; and the crime of incompetent governorship is one which awakens in men an infectious passion which shapes itself into mobs and violence. This is the lesson Mr. CARLYLE read to us in his "French Revolution." It is impossible, we think, to read that wonderful book without feeling the awful possibilities for good and evil, for ferocity and for sacrifice, which lie under the cover of everyday humanity, and which may be awakened by the stirring of a passion more contagious than any pestilence. Those who saw Paris on the verge of the Revolution discerned no signs of the coming "Reign of Terror." Those who saw Cincinnati while that jury was listening to the evidence or debating its verdict, would have scoffed at the idea that such a spark would have led to such a conflagration. "There is a substratum of ferocity in the universe," Mr. EMERSON says. At any rate, there is such a substratum in man; and among the forces required for its mastery is confidence in the public order as administered in the public interest.

That the city government of Cincinnati, its police and the militia all blundered in the attempt to suppress mob violence, and made matters worse, is not surprising. The situation was so extraordinary and so unprepared for that blunders must be expected. But here also we are warned. Even in free America situations will arise, as they have arisen in every decade since the War for Independence, in which the civil order needs the aid of a military force, upon whose coolness and efficiency dependence can be placed. In most of our great cities such a force is obtainable, but by no means in all. New York during the draft riots, Pittsburgh during the railroad riots of 1877, and Philadelphia during the anti-Catholic riots of 1847, were instances of the deficiency; and nothing in 1877 did so much to save New York and Philadelphia from the fate of Pittsburgh as the possession of adequate force by the city governments to repress riot promptly.

The final guarantee for good order in any city is found in the moral culture of its people. This will prevent the rise of bad rulers to power, or will enable the people to endure their misdeeds in patience until the time comes to displace them. Cincinnati, like other American cities, has become ambitious of the reputation for culture of other kinds. She has aspired to rank as a great artistic and musical centre, and to make up in her mental and social quality for her decline in relative size among the great cities of the West. These sad experiences seem to show that a more elementary culture is needed as a preliminary to all this. Her people need to learn the first lessons on which social stability must be based. The respect for law and for human life, the reverence for authority, and the public spirit which gives time and thought to secure a good government, are lessons which she and all her sister cities need equally to learn. If her school system contains any provisions for teaching these things, it is in so far ahead of those of American cities generally.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE new United States building in Philadelphia, one of the largest and handsomest of those which the general Government owns in any of the cities, is at last completed and fully occupied, after a labor of

construction which has covered something more than ten years and has incurred a cost of about eight millions of dollars, the site alone costing a million and a half. The transfer of the post-office, which has been fully accomplished during the present week, is a great public accommodation.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE spring course of lectures on the geology and mineralogy of Eastern Pennsylvania, is announced under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences, by Professor H. CARVILL LEWIS. The lectures, twenty in number, will begin April 15th, at the hall of the Academy; but each alternate lecture, weather permitting, will be given in the open air on Saturdays, "at different localities of geological interest in the neighborhood of the city," the excursions being likely to occupy the greater part of the day. These field lectures will embrace studies of the Philadelphia metamorphic rocks and their enclosed minerals; the igneous rocks of Chester County; the Cambrian, Lower Silurian and Triassic formations of Montgomery County; the Cretaceous of New Jersey; the Glacial deposits of the Lehigh; and the Quaternary gravels of the Delaware. The final field lecture (June 21st,) will treat of coal, and the methods of surface and underground mining, as illustrated in the neighborhood of Hazelton, Pa. Visits will be made to the magnificent mines of Mr. Coxe at Drifton, and to the Hollywood Colliery, near Hazelton, where the end of a coal basin has been completely uncovered, offering the finest example in America of the geological structure of the coal-beds.

ICELAND has been a well-educated country for many centuries, in the absence of any system of schools. Its children are taught at the fire-side, and those of them who wish to pursue more advanced studies have been accustomed to attend the University of Copenhagen. With the restoration of the island to self-government, the desire has arisen to make the country independent of Denmark in this regard also. The *Althing*, or parliament, has voted to establish a university, to bear the modest name of "Public Institution of Iceland." The three faculties of theology, medicine and jurisprudence have been definitely decided upon, while the character and divisions of the philosophical faculty will be the subject of further legislation. The new university is to be officially opened on the 1st of October, 1885, on which day the existing smaller institutions for theological and medical students will cease to exist and will be merged into the new school. This will be the most Northern university in the world, Helsingfors coming next.

Is the Democratic party a Free Trade Party? A good deal might be said on either side of this question. A majority of the men it is most proud of were protectionists, either throughout their whole career or at critical moments in it. It enacted the protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828. On the other hand, we owe to it those relapses into free trade upon which the country looks back as the fertile sources of commercial disaster. The question has come up in a legal shape in the Criminal Court of Nashville, Tenn. The Democratic state committee owns a considerable interest in the Nashville *American*, which it purchased on condition that the paper should advocate Democratic doctrines. Of late the *American* has been standing up for a protective tariff, and the committee sued for an injunction to restrain it from this course. The Court granted the injunction on the ground that Protection is a departure from Democratic principles.

THE death of Professor ELIAS LÖNNROT of Helsingfors removes the second in rank of Finnish philologists, the first being his friend, the late Professor CASTREN. Dr. LÖNNROT, who was born at Sammat, April 9th, 1802, will always be remembered for his labors in collecting the great Finnish epic, the *Kalevala*, from the mouths of the common people, who had thus preserved it for centuries, as the Vedas and the Iliad were preserved through a still longer period. He was thus engaged as far back as 1828. In 1832 he extended his research to Russian Karelia, among whose Finnish population he found the recollections of this old literature more fresh than in Finland itself. The first edition appeared in 1825, and contained twelve thousand lines in the eight-syllabled trochaic metre made familiar to us by its adoption in Mr. LONGFELLOW'S *Hiawatha*. In 1849 he edited a still fuller edition, of 22,793 lines, in collecting which he had the co-operation of the Literary Society of Finland. The work has been rendered into Swedish by CASTREN (1841), into French by LEOZUN LE DUC (1845), into German by SCHIEFNER (1852), and partly into English from the German by Professor JOHN A. PORTER (1868). A rendering of other passages will be found in Mr. WICKHAM HOFFMAN'S two articles in *The Penn Monthly* for 1880. Besides the *Kalevala*, Dr. LÖNNROT collected the popular lyric poetry of Finland (*Kantelatar*, 1841), seven thousand Finnish proverbs (1842), and a collection of popular riddles (1844).

SCIENCE.

CALMING ACTION OF OIL UPON WATER.

WE HAVE recently had occasion to call attention in our columns to a renewal of interest in this highly important and too severely neglected subject, and to place such facts before our readers as would seem, if not exactly to prove, at least to render not improbable the position held by the ancient mariners and the commonly-rated "superstitious" navigators of our own day, as to the efficacy of oil in quieting wave

motion on the open surface of the water. The numerous satisfactory results that have from time to time been unofficially reported by owners of small craft, have finally induced the British Government to take steps toward scientifically investigating the entire subject, and numerous experiments yielding good results have already been conducted under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty Board.

The most satisfactory investigations in this branch of inquiry are doubtless those which have only quite recently been carried on under the guidance of Mr. John Shields, of Perth, in the port of Folkstone, England, a locality well known for the roughness of its water. Mr. Shields as an early investigator of the subject had long since satisfied himself of the beneficial results arising from the interaction of the two fluid media, and his present researches were directed more particularly toward determining a method "how to get the oil on troubled waters when it was wanted and where it was wanted." The contents of a number of casks were discharged by means of sub-aqueous conduits—lead pipes one and one-quarter inches in diameter,—at distances of five hundred and three thousand feet from the base of operations, a quieting effect following almost immediately at the point of discharge or ascent of the oil globules. The zone of quiet naturally trended in the direction of the prevailing currents or in the line of the oil-drift. "A fully-manned life-boat, the *Mayer de Rothschild*, had been rowed out of the harbor and was lying off the pier-head, rolling a great deal, but not getting a splash while in the wide glassy strip of oil-covered waters that soon stretched away for half a mile or more, though to seaward of this glistening streak the waves were curling and breaking into foam." On the harbor side the effects produced by the oil were equally noticeable, and but few white caps were to be seen in the line of the usual breakers. For full three hours after the close of the experiments, broad streaks of comparatively smooth water still indicated the presence of oil. The oil used was from the seal, the animal substance being found to be far more efficacious than either the vegetable or the mineral. The total quantity consumed was about one hundred gallons. The experiments, which were witnessed by many prominent engineers and seamen, among others by Admiral Sir George Richards, director of the Hydrographic Service, and Captain, the Hon. H. Chetwynd, chief inspector of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, were followed by a demonstration of a contrivance invented by Mr. Gordon of Dundee, for effecting a smooth passage or communication between two ships at sea. The apparatus is in the form of a projectile filled with oil, which when exploded discharges the oil in the direction of the track pursued by said projectile, and carries with it a streak of smooth, unbroken water.

A propos of the experiments above recorded, it is interesting to note that similarly good results were obtained by the officers of the steamship *James Turpie*, which on the 29th of last month arrived at Baltimore from Algiers, and which on the 22d ult. entered a hurricane lasting twelve hours. Two canvas bags filled with fish oil were lowered from the ship's bow, and the contents allowed to drop gradually into the sea. A good result is claimed to have been almost immediately perceptible, and in the opinion of the captain the ship was prevented "from having her decks swept fore and aft." A similar experience is reported of one of the steamships lately arrived in the port of Philadelphia.

A PLACENTA IN BIRDS.

AT the meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris on February 18th, M. Mathias Duval made the important announcement of the discovery of a placenta in birds, strictly analogous to and only differing in some minor points of structure from the placenta of the mammalia. The series of embryo sections which have led to this extraordinary discovery, if such it actually prove to be on further investigation,—and there would appear to be no reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the observations here recorded,—were carried on during a period of several years, and practised at varying intervals of incubation upon such eggs (of small birds,) as admitted of a homogeneous hardening. The egg of the hen was not found to present the necessary condition. During the early days of incubation, the egg may be practically considered to be divided into three distinct zones or regions: The upper region, corresponding to what is usually termed the large extremity of the egg, is occupied by the mass of the embryo itself, the middle region by the allantoic vesicle, and the lower region, corresponding to the small extremity, by a prolongation of the allantois, circumscribing a form of pouch filled with albumen. At about the eighth day of incubation, the inner surface of the allantoic diverticulum sends into this pouch a very considerable number of vascular *villi*, which grow with very great rapidity, and which eventually absorb the total albumenous contents. This accomplished the *villi* fade, collapse, and ultimately almost completely disappear at the period of exclusion. They constitute a true placenta, inasmuch as they are formed at the expense of the chorion and are furnished with vessels belonging to the allantois. The external face of this placenta, placed in direct contact with the shell, serves the purpose of respiration, while the internal one, in contact with the albumen deposited in the pouch, subserves the purposes of nutrition.

As the result of his observations, M. Duval concludes that a placenta exists, not only in the mammalia and birds, but in all probability also in reptiles, although satisfactory evidence on this point is still wanting. This fact once established, we are presented with a transition character uniting the oviparous and mammiferous animals, and with a most important point supporting the doctrine of transformism or evolution.

NOTES.

THE first volcanic eruption recorded to have taken place on the continent of Australia, or at any rate within the memory of living man, is reported as having occurred simultaneously with the great eruption of last summer in the Sunda Straits (August 25th). Prodigious showers of ashes are described as having fallen at very considerable distances from the scene of activity, which is located northeast of Roeburne, West Australia, some four hundred miles inland, although the exact position of the volcano itself has not yet been determined. The eruption was accompanied by brilliant sky-glows, identical with those which have followed the outburst from Krakatoa.

The analysis made by Dr. Reisch of volcanic ash from the Krakatoa eruption shows the principal constituents to be ordinary pumice-stone, with fragments ranging in size from that of impalpable powder to upwards of one millimetre in length. Intermixed with these were found fragments of feldspar crystals (plagioclase), and of some rhomboidal mineral resembling augite.

It is announced that an international ornithological congress, to be preceded by an ornithological exhibition, will be held in Vienna, April 16th-23d, under the protectorate of the Crown Prince Rudolph. The principal subjects to be discussed are: (1) An international law directed toward the better protection of birds; (2) the establishment of a system of ornithological observing-stations all over the inhabited globe; and (3) investigations relating to the origin of the domestic fowl, and measures tending toward the amelioration of the cultivation and breeding of domestic birds generally. Details will be furnished to intending contributors by Dr. Gustav von Hayek, secretary of the Vienna Ornithological Society.

The death of Dr. John Huxton Balfour, *emeritus* professor of medicine and botany in the University of Edinburgh, Regius keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and Queen's Botanist for Scotland, is announced as having taken place on the 21st of February last. Dr. Balfour was one of the best known and most energetic of British botanists, and as a teacher enjoyed the respect of his students to a degree that has fallen to comparatively few scientific educators. His son, Professor Bayley Balfour, has just been appointed to the chair of botany in the University of Oxford.

The death is also announced of the eminent systematist, Professor H. Schlegel, for nearly thirty years director of the Royal Museum of Natural History of Leyden, Holland, one of the richest museums of natural history in the world. Under his superintendence the ornithological department of this institution was raised to a level above that of any similar institution, leaving as its only rivals the collections of the British Museum, the National Museum (Burg.) of Vienna, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city.

We further regret to note the death of Quintino Sella, the eminent Italian Senator, for some time President of the Italian Chambers, and at the time of his death president of the *Accademia dei Lincei* of Rome. Sella combined in an unusual degree the qualities of a statesman and scientist; as a geologist he had but few superiors in his own country.

It is proposed to give the name of Darwin to a new street that is about being opened in Paris.

Many of the more prominent members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city, recognizing the need of an institution where scientific information of an authoritative character pertaining to the different branches of natural history might be obtained by those specially desiring such information, and the importance of an organization of this character in disseminating knowledge, and in guiding those who may be scientifically inclined, and yet not possess the necessary facilities for entering upon research, are now organizing a special department or bureau of information, whose members invite interrogation, and who voluntarily accept the task of replying to all legitimate inquiries that may be referred to them in their own individual spheres. Further details will shortly be announced.

Ferdinand de Lesseps has been elected without opposition to a seat in the French Academy. A. H.

ART.

THE WORK OF THE FAIRMOUNT PARK ASSOCIATION.

ON few questions of public policy which do not directly affect our pockets, are we more sensitive than on that which relates to the adornment of those places which the inhabitant of a great city looks upon with most pride and asserts his part ownership in with most complacency. The impression which a well-conceived statue, fountain or other monument makes is so definite and concentrated that it easily outweighs in importance almost any merely architectural work, and as the popular enjoyment of it is keen when it is good so the criticism of it is apt to be pitiless, if it is bad. The announcement that some public-spirited patron of art was going to set up a statue somewhere or other, has been enough to call out in advance all the solicitude, critical and other, of the popular mind from the days of Nebuchadnezzar to our own. Everybody smiled at the familiar sound of the complaint which appeared in a London journal the other day, that somebody was going to add to the "long list of our street

monsters" by erecting a statue at Hyde Park corner; and we do not forget how the silver-tongued orator who has just passed away in Boston sometimes solaced himself for the lack of more active antagonists by abusing the statues of his native town, one of the fiercest of the later philippics having been aimed at this mute but persistent class of offenders. Such sensitiveness is not shown about things which we do not care for, and evidences of its existence only emphasize the importance of doing well the work which appeals so directly to the popular mind.

This feeling, added to the certainty that private patronage, however enterprising, could never be relied on to do more than a very small fraction of what ought to be done toward adorning its public places, has led to the formation in nearly every city of importance of societies which make it their particular business to provide for the erection of works which shall be at once suitable monuments of its history and worthy expressions of the taste of its people. Such an organization is the Fairmount Park Art Association in this city, to whose present activity and good work already accomplished public attention was directed anew by the annual meeting at Association Hall a short time ago. The Association has been in existence since 1871, and has presented to the Park during these thirteen years seventeen works of art, which have been accepted by the Park Commissioners and assigned to permanent positions in the noble pleasure-ground which is under their control. It is the most democratic of societies, and the monuments for which the city is indebted to its liberality will always possess the added charm which belongs to the things the many do for themselves and for each other, and which never attaches to any work, however beneficent, which is done for the many by the few. The city government can hardly be expected for years to come to do more than care for the natural beauties of the Park, and to maintain in good order the walks and drives by which these are made accessible. It is clear enough that such artistic adornment as it is to receive must be provided by the public spirit of private citizens, individual and independent in the case of the very few, but united and corporate in that of the far greater number who would gladly do something, but who are unable individually to do very much. For all these reasons, then, aesthetic, economic and patriotic, it would be hard to overestimate the importance of extending to the promoters of this public-spirited work the most ample and cordial support. The administration of the affairs of the Association remains as it began in the hands of gentlemen whose names are guarantees at once of disinterested faithfulness and of the highest efficiency. For most that Philadelphia has of art or culture in any form, we thank the men and the women who are prominent in the work of this association. There seems to be every reason for encouraging it and none for opposing it. The annual dues are placed at so low a figure as to bring the privilege of membership within the reach of all, and it would seem as if the membership, which amounts to something like one thousand already, ought to be easily doubled within the year.

The Association has lately given a commission to a young sculptor—Mr. Boyle, of Philadelphia,—whose noble performance already accomplished has entitled him to more recognition than he has hitherto received in his own city; and the attention which is thus directed to it and its work only emphasizes the need of doing much more. No city with so good a record historically as Philadelphia, is so bare of fitting memorials to the men who have added lustre to her name. No Franklin, or Logan, or Rittenhouse, looks down in marble or bronze upon the square which bears his name, to shame by his presence any unworthy act of his successors in the high places of the city he loved, and to teach the young what reverence means. And all the beautiful traditions and pleasant memories with which the neighboring valleys once were peopled; all the simple Indian legends, and all the stories of noble lives of the early leaders and teachers,—Pastorius and Bartram, and all their kind; all these are fading from men's minds so fast that they will soon be only myths for scholars to ponder over and for the young to laugh at. And yet no memorial arises to signalize the virtue which is forgotten so easily, or to perpetuate the lessons which have been so imperfectly learned. To those for whom art exists for art's sake alone, and who deny, therefore, that it has any mission or excuse for being outside of itself, this phase of the subject can have little interest, it is true; but it is the one after all which touches far the greater number, for to most of us neither art nor any other good thing exists for itself alone. If art is, indeed, only a beautiful plaything for the idle and luxurious, its patronage may well be left to the overflow of private purses and to the classes from whom the State expects least service; but if it is really a quickener of noble impulses, and a means of perpetuating the things which ought not to pass away, then whatever promotes its development is a public concern, and no institutions are to be cherished more than those which aim, as this one does, to beautify and to people with blessed memories the public places of our city.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

MR. J. Q. A. WARD is engaged on two of the most important works he has ever undertaken,—the model of the bronze statue of Garfield for the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the model of the heroic bronze statue of a New England colonist for the New England Society of New York, and which is to be erected either in Madison Square or Central Park. The statue of the New Englander is eight feet high, and with its pedestal will cost eighteen thousand dollars. The Garfield monument will be an imposing affair. The statue of the dead President will stand on a circular pedestal of red granite, and ornamentation will typify the careers of the teacher, the general and the statesman. The total cost of

the work, which will be twenty-two feet high, will be sixty thousand dollars. Its site has not yet been determined.

Four important drawings by Turner, sold recently at auction in London, were all purchased by the same dealer for a total sum of 3,140 guineas. They formed a part of the Richmondshire series.—Dr. Schliemann is now excavating for a second time on the site of Tirgus. Mr. W. M. Ramsay has returned to Smyrna, to resume his exploration of Phrygia.

Boston advices depict a sense of bereavement in that city, in artistic circles, over the death of George Fuller, which can be compared to the void caused by the death of William M. Hunt.—R. H. Park, the sculptor, returns to Florence to execute the medallion portrait of Edgar Poe for the memorial to be erected in the New York Metropolitan Museum. It will be placed on the north wall of the Sculptors' Gallery, near the Bryant bust.—Frederick Vezin, a young American artist who studied at Düsseldorf, is painting a large scene at the Henley Regatta. Among Mr. Vezin's recent portraits is one of his uncle, Hermann Vezin.

Mr. Robertson James, a brother of Henry James, the novelist, who has recovered from a severe illness to which it was reported recently he had succumbed, has been appointed curator of the Milwaukee Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. James was a student at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and recently had a studio in Milwaukee.—For the first time since American artists began to contribute to the *Salon*, an exhibition of all the American *Salon* pictures is to be held this year in New York. Incomplete exhibitions of this kind have been held in Philadelphia, but it is intended that the New York exhibition shall contain every picture by an American shown in the *Salon* of 1884. Messrs. Alexander Harrison, Walter Blackman and F. M. Boggs, all residents of Paris, have interested themselves in the scheme.

The proprietors of the London *Graphic* have ready a catalogue of eighteen thousand examples of electrotypes for sale, of engravings that have appeared in their paper.—Mr. Luke Fildes will send to the Royal Academy, London, this year, two Venetian studies, one of a flower-girl, the other of some girls upon a verandah, working and playing.—The restoration of the Château de Pierrefonds, begun by Viollet-le-Duc fifteen years ago, is to be completed in the course of this year.—Sir Saville Lumley lately gave to the London National Gallery a "Christ on the Cross," which is attributed to Velasquez.—The French Society of Water-Colorists having amended their statutes will hereafter also exhibit the works of non-members. It is said to have been a question of life or death with the Society. Not alone water-colors, but pastels and drawings, will hereafter be accepted.

In the studio of Launt Thompson, New York, now stands the model partly put up in clay of his heroic bronze statue of Admiral DuPont, which is to be erected in DuPont Circle, Washington. The statue will represent the Admiral standing as if on board the *Wabash*, during the first battle of the War of the Rebellion, at Port Royal. Details of the pose have not been settled.—It has been decided to open the *Salon* as usual on the 1st of May.—The extraordinary success of the exhibition of Reynolds's pictures in the London Grosvenor Gallery has induced Sir Coutts Lindsay to arrange that the gathering of next year shall consist chiefly of the works of Gainsborough and R. Doyle.—The statue of Burns presented to the London Board of Works by a patriotic Scotchman, for erection on the Thames Embankment, is now finished, and will be erected and unveiled in May.

The French commission appointed for the erection of a monument to Léon Gambetta have published the programme for the competition. Although only French artists may participate in it, its details are not without interest to others. The cost of the monument is not to exceed three hundred and fifty thousand francs. Designs are to be sent in between May 25th and June 1st, and they will be publicly exhibited from June 3d to the 15th. The authors of the best three projects will be invited to take part in a second competition in which the same jury will adjudge. In this second competition the author of the first prize receives a premium of ten thousand francs, or the execution of the project, and the two others prizes of six and four thousand francs respectively. Should the second competition be without satisfactory result, the three competing artists will each receive premiums of three thousand francs. The jury consists of fifteen members, ten of whom are selected by the commission and five by secret voting by the competitors themselves.

The prizes won by the English Art Training-School during the session of 1882-3 were distributed recently by Mr. E. J. Poynter, R. A., at the South Kensington School. The prizes gained were three gold, thirty-four silver and three bronze medals, sixty-nine "competition books," one hundred and thirteen third-grade prizes, and forty prizes of lower value.—A portrait of Queen Victoria has been added to the National Portrait-Gallery, and has been placed close to the full-length picture of the Prince Consort by Winterhalter. The Queen's portrait is a copy made by special permission of Her Majesty, by Lady Abercrombie, of the life-size water-color taken at Windsor in 1875 by Professor H. von Angeli.—The Cambridge (England) Antiquarian Society has undertaken the publication of a catalogue of the pictures, chiefly portraits, belonging to the University and the colleges, which shall embody all the information possible respecting the history of each picture. In many cases, however, this information is extremely defective.

Mr. E. W. Gosse contributes the essay on Mr. Alma-Tadema to M. Dumas's "Modern Artists;" M. Chesneau, that on Josef Israëls; while M. Charles Ephrussi writes the one on Baudry. In each instance a portrait of the painter and etchings of two of his leading works are given. Five statues, including one of a Roman attired in the *chlamys*, a satyr, a Hecate presiding over spells and expiations, besides the figures of two other goddesses and some thirty inscribed tablets, have been recently disinterred in the Argolide, among the ruins of the celebrated temple to Esculapius. The Count de Almedina has just founded a new museum and picture gallery in the capital of Portugal. The Government has agreed to grant a subsidy in aid of its maintenance. The collection is said to be rich in specimens of that kind of art attributed to the mythical "Gran Vasco."

It is estimated that nineteen private picture-galleries in New York contain pictures worth six million dollars. Mr. F. E. Church has been in Mexico since last November, and will probably remain there until early summer. His health is not good and he paints very little. The New York Pastel Exhibition is receiving more attention than the most sanguine had reckoned for it. There is still wanted an additional one thousand dollars to buy the "Automedon" of Regnault for the Boston Museum of Art. It is expected that this will be raised.

REVIEWS.

MR. SIDGWICK ON "FALLACIES."*

MACAULAY in his essay on Lord Bacon, speaking of Bacon's analysis of the inductive process, asserts that the true value of his work lay, not in exhibiting the methods used in the discovery of truth, but in directing the attention of men to observation of new facts. A knowledge of the laws of thought, he argues, cannot teach one to reason. Some men reason well, some ill; and the difference is by no means due to a knowledge of the syllogism or the methods of induction. No rules can be given for the discovery of truth, and success must ultimately depend upon careful observation and native sagacity in drawing inferences from facts observed.

The position here taken is not an uncommon one. The first time that Swift came up for his degree at Dublin, he lost it because he would not study the logic required. When asked how he could reason without having studied logic, he replied that he did manage to reason pretty well without it. "God has not been so sparing to men," said Locke, "to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left to Aristotle to make them rational. . . . God has been more bountiful than so; he has given them a mind that can reason without being instructed in methods of syllogizing." "Logic-chopper" is a name of reproach not unfrequently applied, and indicates one addicted to hair-splitting and drawing minute and unnecessary distinctions. The history of the uses to which logic has been applied, the mediæval cultus of the syllogism, the endless discussions which began in words and ended in more words, might well tend to bring into disrepute a study which seemed to promise so much and perform so little.

And the reaction against the unfounded pretensions of logic is very natural. Logic as taught in the schools was not a complete analysis of the methods of discovery or proof, and was consequently a tool which could only be used within very narrow limits. But we may remark in passing that if we are to repudiate wholly a science because it does not come up to our first expectations of its utility there are but few departments of knowledge which will stand. What, for instance, were the pretensions of the science of numbers as understood by Pythagoras? Logic has followed in the track of all the sciences in being narrowed down to its own domain, its extent and scope, its proper object and aim, gradually coming to be more and more understood; and at the same time logicians have been demonstrating its right to exist as a science, by showing that it has to do with real things and their relations; is of utility as touching human life.

The volume before us proclaims by its very title that it embodies this tendency. Following in the track of Mr. Bain, J. S. Mill, and more remotely Hume, Mr. Sidgwick defines logic as the "science of proof;" and exhibiting in the first place the essential nature of proof as distinguished from mere tentative inference, afterwards the various kinds of proof desirable in the establishment of different propositions, he shows lastly the special dangers to which each of the special classes of argument is liable. Throughout the aim is a practical one,—the avoidance of error in reasoning; and Locke, Swift and Macaulay to the contrary notwithstanding, after some experience of the ingenuity with which human beings deceive themselves, and of the avidity with which they swallow poor argument from their fellows, we cannot but think that some training in the detection of fallacies, and such an acquaintance with the forms of fallacious argument as one may acquire from Mr. Sidgwick's book, may be of no small service to even a keen and observant mind, and much more to a dull one. Moreover, the examples chosen for illustration are such as we meet every day in sermons, periodicals and newspapers. The detection of fallacy is in most books upon the subject made too easy. Such manufactured fallacies as we meet in manuals for the use of schools could scarcely impose upon an idiot, and are certainly not likely to be seriously urged by anyone with whom we should care to

argue. Fallacies as we find them in practice are concealed, buried in verbiage, hinted at in ambiguous words, made difficult of detection by a separation of the premises; and it is by a study of such examples that skill is to be attained.

In the introduction the author states that the book is chiefly for the use of general readers, and that for this reason technicalities have been largely omitted; but the style is so condensed, and so much is merely hinted at which for the uninitiated should be stated in full, that we think the volume would be of small value to those who have not already some acquaintance with the subject. But the book is clear, connected and consistent, and will well repay perusal to those who are already to some degree logicians. Especially do we express our pleasure in two qualities always to be commended in a book,—an appendix with complete tabular views, and a satisfactory index.

G. S. F.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By Philip Schaff. A New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Vol. III., "Nicene and Post-Nicene Christianity, from Constantine the Great to Gregory the Great, A. D. 311-600." Pp. xv-1049, great octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

We think it impossible to regard Dr. Schaff's church history without a feeling of regret that he has not concentrated his energies upon completing this great work. The literature of church history abounds in torsos. Marheinecke, Neander, Fricke, Kurtz, are names of warning in the Protestant field. We fear that that of Dr. Schaff will be an American addition to the list of those who began to build, but were not able to finish. The time which might have enabled him to carry his work to its completion has been spent in dogmatical, hymnological and lexical labors. The prospect, which seemed so bright when he published his "History of the Apostolic Church," that he would give us an English book fit to supersede the Mosheims and the Milners of last century, is anything but bright. It is given to no man of his years to write an elaborate account of the history of Christendom from the early Middle Ages to our own time.

Dr. Schaff has many of the best qualities of a church historian. He is not a man of rhetorical brilliancy, like Dean Milman. His book does not profess to compete with Macaulay or Motley for readers with whom form counts for more than matter. But he is a man of great learning, familiar with the results of German scholarship, and sufficiently broad and philosophical to make his book an educational influence with the class for whom it is especially designed.

His third volume covers what is to the dogmatic theologian the most interesting period in church history. It deals with the era of the great Christological controversies, in which the historic creed of orthodox Christianity was shaped in the fire and heat of intellectual conflict. To the student of the part great men have played in history, it is surpassed in interest only by the Apostolic age and that of the Reformation. It is the age of Athanasius, Basil, the three Gregories, Leo, Jerome, Chrysostom and Augustine, all of them men of the first order, and all supported by lesser names of note. Among the enemies of the dominant tendency stand Julian, Arius, Pelagius and Nestorius,—not less eminent certainly than any four in the later history of the Christian or anti-Christian opposition. The average reader knows the period and the men only from the half-cynical estimates of Gibbon, whom only the kingliness of Athanasius moves to admiration. The knowledge which Gibbon possessed, wonderful as it was for his time, is superseded at many points by the investigations of the present century. Even Julian emerges from these researches a more worthy and admirable character than either Gibbon or Strauss has depicted.

Dr. Schaff is especially careful in specifying the literature of his subject. We regret to see that he takes no notice of Kliefoth's "Introduction to the History of Doctrine," a book in which the positive elements in the methods of both Hegel and Schleiermacher are united.

OLD MARK LANGSTON: A TALE OF DUKE'S CREEK. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Richard M. Johnston, formerly a Georgian, but in recent times a citizen of a more northern State, has been classified as a "Georgia humorist," and his well-known "Dukesboro' Tales," published in the old *Southern Magazine* of Baltimore, are faithful and humorous studies of native scenes. In his present book, vivid local coloring and a careful attention to local dialect are associated with his studies of character, many of them evidently made from life. As a story, judged by the canons of the art of story-making, it has little merit; the action lags, the complications are preposterous; but if we take it for what it is—a series of scenes and portraits, faithful to the original,—its merits are high.

Very graphic is the description of *Baldy Riddle*, the violinist, and of old *Jesse Lines*. The famous musical rendering of "the walls o' Jericho a-perceedin' to fall," and "the said walls actilly a-fallin'," is most entertainingly described, with all its formidable preliminaries. "'This chune,' said Baldy, grinning painfully with the labor of resining his bow, 'have to have for its transactions a awful powerful sight o' rawsom; and these here strings,' he added, while cautiously straining up the two lower, 'has to be fotch up to the A pitchin'.'"

Mrs. *Tolliver*, with her terse remarks upon "the female section" and "the section of men-persons," her theological arguments, and her superstitious dread of "Jessewhits" (Jesuits), is also very amusing. The locality of "Duke's Creek" is assigned to Middle Georgia, and the

*"Fallacies: A View of Logic from the Practical Side." By Alfred Sidgwick, B. A. Oxon.; Berkeley Fellow of the Owens College, Manchester. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1884.

remarkable dialect is probably a faithful transcript of that peculiar to the region; it is, at least, consistent in all the various modifications given. It might even be said that Mr. Johnston himself testifies to its genuineness by occasional odd grammatical constructions in the plain course of the narrative, which give evidence that he has to some degree been affected by the local dialect he describes.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE third edition of "Benner's Prophecies of Future Ups and Downs in Prices" is issued by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Mr. Samuel Benner, "an Ohio farmer," argues like Patrick Henry that we are to light up the "futures" of pig iron, hogs, corn and provisions with the lamp of experience; and therefore he gets together a mass of statistics and statements showing the ups and downs of the past, and under what circumstances they occurred, in order that we may judge thereby what ups and downs are to come, and how. We may mention that he expects 1884 to be one of dull trade, with iron drooping; 1885 to show some resumption in business, a little higher average for iron, and better prices for stocks; 1886, a year of depression, with Free Trade agitation and legislation in Congress, and stocks lower; 1887, much the same; 1888, business prostrated, general complaints of hard times, iron and stocks at lowest points, and starting upward; 1889, an advancing year; 1890, great activity in business, repetition of 1879; 1891, a collapse like 1873; the years following, 1892 to 1897 inclusive, dull years and poor trade; 1898 and 1899, "good trade and active business in all industries, winding up the nineteenth century in the height of a speculative era,"—our prophet being apparently under the impression that 1900 is the first year of a new century.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication have issued three volumes: "Unity Dodge's Patterns," by Kate W. Hamilton, a good story, with some strong and interesting characters well worked out; "Three Girls in Italy," a pleasant story of foreign travel by a young company; and "Michal Ellis's Text," by the same author, a juvenile work markedly designed to teach morals. All these are of more than the usual merit of their class.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" is a book which has taken a recognized place in the lighter historical literature of the day. It is very much superior to Wilhelm Muller's similar work in point of literary attractiveness, while it lies in a narrower range, being more confined to the affairs of the British Empire. It does not aim at philosophic profundity or at exhaustiveness of treatment. But it is invaluable as giving the younger generation a clear and sufficiently detailed account of the events out of which the existing situation grew. It was a common remark when it first appeared that it was as readable as any novel, and to our thinking it is a good deal more readable than any novel its author ever wrote. To meet the demand for a still more condensed account of recent history, Mr. McCarthy has reproduced his work in a single volume, omitting much that is less necessary to a history of our times in the strict sense, such as the famous chapter on the literature of the reign of Queen Victoria. Messrs. Harper & Bros., New York, are the publishers of this as of the larger edition.

We do not always manage to find much that is of interest in the publications of the church publishing houses. We make an exception to this in the case of a little book published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. "Six Years on the Border; or, Sketches of Frontier Life," is by the widow of a home missionary who gave himself and his life to the work of building up a Christian civilization on the western frontier of our country. The story is not one of extraordinary events, but gives the routine of what the frontier settler, and especially the frontier missionary, has to do and to endure. Those who have not seen this life in its harsh realities of privation and suffering, are apt to form very wrong estimates of its character. Indeed, in the absence of any literary class to put it on record it seems not impossible that the story may be forgotten altogether. Mrs. J. B. Rideout has done well to tell what she saw and suffered on the frontier, not in the remote past, but in the years 1871 to 1880. We hope the book will have the effect of stirring up the churches to a more generous treatment of the hardest worked and worst supported of all the ministers of the Gospel. Another book from the same firm is "Birds and Their Ways," by Ella Rodman Church, with many illustrations on wood. The book is wholesome reading for the young folks, but we should have preferred one that would have awakened more interest in the children as to the habits and character of the birds they see in their own country. Nearly every bird here mentioned is a foreigner.

The Irish National League has published a pamphlet of forty-two pages in reply to the question, "What Is Castle Government?" We commend it to the attention of those good people who think the Irish have no grievances left since Mr. Gladstone took them in hand. It shows that the whole system of British rule in Ireland is one huge abuse, from which the representatives of the people are systematically excluded, and which is controlled by a set of English and Scotch "carpet-baggers" in defiance of every national feeling and prejudice. The pamphlet would have been more effective in some quarters, if it had been less controversial; but its unquestionable facts make an unanswerable case against the system.

In "The Common Ground: An Aspiration by a Layman," a pamphlet privately printed by a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, we have one of the many expressions of the fact that ours is an age of unrest and unsettlement as regards some of the greatest questions that occupy human

attention. The author seems to be one of those who have grown up amid the environment called orthodox, but has reached the condition in which the ordinary construction of that position is found too narrow for the sympathies of our modern thought. He does not quarrel so much with any definite doctrines as with the assumption that within the bounds that circumscribe the receivers of those doctrines are to be found all who are worthy of Christian regard or entitled to human sympathy. With this feeling we very heartily sympathize, and feel that this is one of the points on which the churches of the Protestant world will have to reconsider their attitude. We do not see in the little tract the evidence that its author has familiarity with the best thought of the newer writers of the churches in regard to this point. Such men as Maurice and Hare met and answered this very question in England, years before it came to be asked in this form in America.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. IRVING has pleaded guilty to the impeachment that he would write a book about his experiences in America. To a New York reporter recently he said: "Yes, I fear it is only too true. I am correcting the proof-sheets now, and sat up all last night doing so. It is not exactly in diary-form. There will be a sort of chronological sequence in it, for it is largely composed of the notes I have jotted down from time to time. It will be published in both England and America. Osgood takes it in hand here, and Sampson Low in England. I hope it will be before the public before the middle of May."

Robert M. Lindsay, Philadelphia, will publish this spring a new and fine edition of Crow and Cavalcaselle's "History of Painting in Italy."—Thomas Whittaker will shortly publish American editions of "The Authority of Scripture," by Rev. R. A. Redford, and "Characteristics of Christianity," by Dr. Stanley Leathes, Prebendary of St. Paul's.—A volume of poems by British and American lawyers is to be brought out in San Francisco by Messrs. Sumner, Whitney & Co., called "Lyrics of the Law."—Mr. Cable's "Madame Delphine," translated by Mme. Th. Bentzon, has appeared in Paris (Calmann Lévy). "Madame Delphine" is also announced by Mr. Douglass of Edinburgh.

A new book by Vernon Lee may be expected this spring, called "Euphorion."—In deference to a strongly-expressed desire that some memoir should be written of the late C. S. Calverly, his widow has entrusted the preparation of such a work to Mr. Walter Sendall, the intimate friend of the poet.—Professor Church is about to publish a volume of poems, most of which have appeared from time to time in *The Spectator*.—A memorial to Charles Dickens is proposed in England, to take the form of a hospital for children. Dickens expressly desired in his will that no monument of him should ever be raised.

Yale College Library now numbers one hundred and fifteen thousand volumes.—*The Critic* is the name of a new journal at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, devoted to literature.—Herbert Spencer declines to stand for Parliament, on the ground that he cannot abandon his work as a writer for a political career.—General Lebrun is at work on a military history of the last five years of Napoleon III.—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have issued a fifty-cent edition of Phillips Brooks's "Sermons."—Mr. J. E. Haynes is preparing a corrected edition of his "Pseudonyms of Authors," making a volume of five hundred pages.—The time for receiving plans for the proposed new building for the Boston Public Library has been extended to August 1st.—The catalogue of the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Vatican will soon be published; the Messrs. Stevenson, father and son, have been engaged on the work for a number of years.—It has been nearly twenty-seven years since the English Philological Society commenced collecting materials for its great dictionary, of which the first part is just now published. A company of thirteen hundred co-laborers have gathered for it three million quotations from over five thousand different authors.

Hawthorne's complete works are to be put into the "Bohn Library."—Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale, has been invited to receive the honorary degree of "doctor of divinity," at the approaching tercentenary commemoration of the University of Edinburgh.—Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons' *Book-Buyer*, whose reappearance recently after a suspension of some years we noticed with gratification, is taking without dispute the place it formerly held in the regards of readers. It is a most readable summary of American and foreign literature, giving besides extracts from new books a proportion of suggestive original matter so good as to make the reader wish there was more of it. The number for April is especially entertaining.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., is now the regular London correspondent of the *New York Sun*.—Professor Tyndall is superintending Lady Claude Hamilton's translation of "Louis Pasteur's Life and Labors."—Mr. Matthew Arnold has arrived at no decision as to the publication of his American experiences.—Mr. V. S. S. Cooles, a clergyman well-known as a mission preacher, is to be the first librarian of the Pusey Library at Oxford.

The body of Henri Conscience has been finally laid in the burial-place prepared for it by the town of Antwerp.—Mr. R. H. Horne, has left many unpublished works which are to go through Mr. Buxton Forman's hands, and will then be given to the world.—After having suspended publication for six years, *Mélusine*, the folk-lore journal edited by M. Gaidoz and M. Rolland, is going to reappear in Paris.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LES DEUX SOURDS : COMÉDIE PAR JULES MOINAUX. — LES DEUX ÉCOLIERS : COMÉDIE PAR A. LAURENT DE VILLEROY. — Pp. 37-26. \$0.25 each. William R. Jenkins, New York.

THE DRAMA.

MISS DAVENPORT AS "FEDORA."

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU has written many brilliant plays,—perhaps some better plays than "Fedora,"—but he has produced nothing more striking in vivid contrast of situation and the masterly evolution of character. Such a play furnishes indubitable evidence, if evidence were needed, of the superiority of the French intellect in grasping those niceties of metaphysical distinction which lie purely within the domain of human passion. Admire as we may the sublimity of Northern tragedy, we are compelled to bow before the incisive brilliancy of the Latin mind so soon as we touch the themes which lie closest to the heart of every-day life.

A drama like "Fedora" could only have been written by a Frenchman; it could only, indeed, have been written by a master of the French method of dramatic construction. Its power lies not only in the sustained action and rapidity of incident, not only in the quick transition of passion and adroit handling of conflicting emotion, but in a far deeper and more primal sense,—in the intense *humanity* of the central theme. To such a work language becomes a mere vesture,—an adjunct aiding the apprehension, but not inherent to the structure. The play might be given in the Arabic tongue, it might be given in pantomime, and still prove capable of enchainning the attention by virtue of the universality of its appeal to human feeling. The fact that its success is so great in a literal translation from French into English (for such is the case in this version of Miss Davenport's), conclusively shows that the moving force of the piece underlies the words and dominates the action equally in tongues so widely dissimilar as French and English.

The dramatist moves on lines outside the beaten track, but we find him always within the range of actuality. He has pitched the piece in so high a key that we seem to get a discord at first and begin to question the probability of the conception. "Is it likely," we ask, "that a woman's hate for her husband's murderer should be so quickly transformed into a passionate love for him?" At the first blush the idea seems strained, but upon a second thought we begin to waver, and on closer analysis discover that it is exceedingly likely; that it is, in fact, just what would happen under the complication of surrounding circumstances. The hate and consequent thirst for revenge are exactly the elements which render *Fedora* intensely susceptible to the effects of a sudden revulsion. The discovery that *Loris* has but avenged his own honor, coming simultaneously with that other discovery that the object of her true and womanly love has been shamefully false, supplies the adequate cause of such a revulsion. The shock falls upon her soul like light upon the photographer's sensi-ive-plate. What wonder that when she recovers from the blow she finds the image of *Loris* indelibly imprinted there? Given a woman of *Fedora's* mental and moral attributes, operated upon by the forces of which she was the victim, and placed in the environment of the drama; and it follows, as the night the day, that she would have been swept into the very vortex of passion which Miss Davenport so finely depicts. A playwright of less acumen than M. Sardou would probably not have seen this; one of greater timidity would probably have feared to use it as a situation; and in either case the great chance (here utilized,) would have been missed. That he was justified in so using it, admits of no doubt. He has approached his theme as an artist, and has been guided by a fine artistic sense; that he takes us through an atmosphere not quite wholesome, is rather the misfortune of humanity than the sin of art. The questions to be asked are, (1) "Are these the normal passions of the human heart?" and (2) "Are they such passions as are fit subjects for artistic interpretation?" And the answers to both questions must be in the affirmative.

Such, then, is M. Sardou's justification for placing before an American audience a play which is based upon standards and conventions foreign to our civilization. That he has been fortunate in securing Miss Davenport as the exponent of his heroine here, is not to be doubted by anyone who is at all familiar with the difficulties which surround the adequate rendition of rôles created in the French school; for not only has she caught the peculiar manner which alone accords with the active methods of that school, but, transcending the limitations which so generally hedge in those whose education has been confined to English comedy, she throws into her rendition an intensity of passion rarely seen outside the precincts of the *Comédie Française*. Indeed, Miss Davenport has never done anything at all approaching her *Fedora*, and the progress which she has made since she last appeared upon our boards is as surprising to her critics as it must be gratifying to her friends. She is at all times thoroughly self-contained until the moment of supreme passion arrives, and not once does she approach the danger of anticlimax,—a danger into which a less carefully-trained actress could hardly fail to fall.

Of Mr. Mantell nothing but commendation can be spoken. He acts throughout with the nicest discrimination, and on more than one occasion displays a tact which entitles him to high rank as an actor. This is notably the case where he carries through a scene which is necessarily cruel, without ever descending into what is merely brutal. The support

generally is good, though the action calls for little effort beyond what is furnished by the two leading personages. The Walnut Street management have mounted the play in a manner altogether worthy of it.

MUSIC.

OUR musical record for last week is a brief one, the only performance worthy of mention being the fifth of Mr. Charles H. Jarvis's chamber concerts, which took place at the Academy of the Fine Arts on the evening of March 29th. Mr. Jarvis's solos were Schubert's *fantasia* in C (Op. 15), and a group of shorter pieces by Schumann, consisting of selections from the "Fantasie-Stücke," "Albumblätter," "Nachtstücke," etc. Mr. William Stoll, Jr., played Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata." The concerted pieces were Beethoven's sonata, Op. 69, in A, for piano and violoncello, played by Messrs. Jarvis and Hennig, and Raff's *trio* in G major, Op. 112, in which Messrs. Stoll and Hennig assisted Mr. Jarvis. The merits of the artists who took part in this very interesting concert are so familiar as to call for no present comment.

The Cecilian Society announces a performance of Max Bruch's "Arminius," at the Academy of Music, for the evening of the 22d inst. The "Arminius" is one of the most important works of its gifted composer, and has never been performed in Philadelphia. The Society will have the assistance of eminent soloists and a large orchestra.

Mr. Abbey's company will give seven performances of Italian opera at the Academy of Music during the week beginning April 14th. The opera for the opening night will be the "Huguenots," with Nilsson, Sembrich and Scalchi in the three leading female parts. Nilsson is to sing also in "Mignon" and in "Lohengrin," two of the three operas in which she is most famous. "Lohengrin" will be given on Saturday afternoon, with Nilsson, Fursch-Madi and Campanini. In Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" Madame Sembrich is to sing with Campanini. This admirable soprano will also be heard in the "Barber," which she was too ill to sing at the former engagement. On Tuesday night "Roberto" is to be sung, with Cavalazzi to lead the ballet, and on Friday the "Prophet," in which Madame Scalchi will sing the famous contralto part. This is a notable programme, notwithstanding the circumstance that six of the seven operas are by French or German composers. It would seem to be in order to announce "opera in Italian," instead of "Italian opera."

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL-BOOK LAW.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

ALLOW me respectfully to dissent from the opinion of THE AMERICAN that the Massachusetts statute just passed in reference to a free supply of text-books had anything to do with the influence of ex-Governor Butler. The measure in question was not proposed nor urged by him, while it was urged by others, including the secretary of the Board of Education, long before his election. The truth is that it has come by a course of gradual evolution. School-books have for many years been supplied by towns and cities to poor children, as is required in the public statutes, C. 44, § 37. In 1873 a permissive bill was passed, authorizing towns and cities to supply text-books to *all* children at the public expense (public statutes, C. 44, § 40). Under the provisions of this act, various towns and cities have gradually tried the experiment of such supply; and these local experiments proving successful the law which was at first permissive has now been made compulsory, the chief opposition coming from the city of Boston, where Governor Butler had last autumn a plurality of more than six thousand.

A MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION.

March 30, 1884.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK SYSTEM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN your last issue you refer to the fact that the Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a bill to furnish the public-school children with text-books gratuitously, and you add some very pertinent remarks. But in these degenerate days it would be almost impossible for a State to perfect a bill of the kind you suggest without an immense job at the bottom, as was believed to be the case some years ago when there was a bill of this nature before our Legislature. The school-book business has grown to be a gigantic swindle as at present conducted. Agents prevail upon school boards to adopt a new book, in some instances resorting to bribery to attain their ends, offering to replace the old ones with new books without any cost to the pupils. When once introduced, they have a sure and no mean revenue from a district thus manipulated, for a number of years. Pupils are compelled to pay an exorbitant price for books. The compiler and publisher levy a tax upon the scholar, and poor parents are often put to much discomfort in providing books for a large family. The books are poorly bound and printed on poor paper, and sold at immense profits. Last Christmas I bought a school book got up in the shoddy style, for a beginner, paying for it forty-five cents; at the same time I bought a holiday book, neatly printed on fine paper, substantially bound, and at only about half the cost. I see only one way to remedy this evil and keep a monopoly from levying a tax on intelligence, and that is to provide by a national law some system by which the owner of a copyright of a school book shall be from time to time recompensed by

the national Government in proportion to the number of books published, at the same time opening the right to publish to anyone so desiring. This would open a competition which would insure to us the best and most useful books at the lowest price.

Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa.

J. R. B.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—On the 16th ult., General Gordon made a sortie from Khartoum with three thousand men, two guns, and a squadron of Bashi-Bazouk cavalry, accompanied by three steamers on the river. The rebels were encountered near Haliyeh. The enemy's cavalry charged the Bashi-Bazouks and put them to flight, causing a panic among the infantry, who also fled in great disorder. General Gordon returned to Khartoum. It is reported that the two black pashas whose treachery caused the defeat of General Gordon's troops have been court-martialled and shot. It is announced that General Gordon has finally decided to abandon his policy of conciliating the natives, having become convinced by repeated failures that it is utterly useless. His new policy will be more vigorous, and as the first step toward carrying it out the Egyptian soldiers who had been detailed to give a safe conduct to parties leaving Khartoum and proceeding to Egypt, have received orders to return to the beleaguered citadel without delay.

General Graham with his troops has sailed from Souakim to Suez. Admiral Hewett's mission to King John of Abyssinia has been hastened, in order that arrangements may be made for the co-operation of Abyssinian troops in the Southern Sudan. King John offers the service of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians, on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily to each man, and the cession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to these terms, the Abyssinians will attack El Mahdi and relieve Kassala. It is asserted that Earl Granville has asked the powers to assent to an English protectorate over Egypt for five years, on the basis of the maintenance of the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey and the observance of the international treaties, England guaranteeing to order Egypt to meet her financial engagements. Austria has consented; so also have Germany and Russia, under conditions looking to an arrangement of the debt. France opposes the English proposal, but will probably soon give her consent. The changes now being made in the disposition of the German troops show that the Government of Germany intends to enlarge the frontier defences of the Empire. It has been decided to make at Danzig a third great fortress on the second line of defence. Dock-yards, arsenals, and a great fortified harbor, entailing vast expense upon the Government, are to be constructed.

In the House of Lords on the 29th ult., the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary of State, in assenting to the motion of the Earl of Caernarvon calling for the production of papers upon the subject of State-aided migration to Canada, said: "In view of the present large outflow of emigrants and the likelihood of its increase, the Government does not think it necessary to introduce a scheme to stimulate emigration." Mr. Gladstone will go to the South of France to spend the Easter recess. The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved, and a new Cortes will assemble on the 20th of May. Mr. Herbert Spencer's health is failing, and he has been advised to take a long trip abroad. He will go to Australia and New Zealand. A despatch from Rio Janeiro says the merchants of Rio Janeiro and Santos intend to maintain the price of coffee. They attribute the recent heavy decline in Europe and the United States to the manoeuvres of speculators. The next crop will amount to five million bags.

DOMESTIC.—Riotings of a serious character have occurred in Cincinnati, induced by dissatisfaction with the administration of justice in that city, and especially by the failure of a jury to find one Berner, who confessed his crime, guilty of "murder in the first degree." An indignation meeting of citizens was held on the 28th ult., from which some of those present went to the jail with the intention of lynching Berner. It is alleged there are forty "murderers" in the jail; but this assertion refers apparently to persons accused, but not yet tried. The mob broke into the prison, but found that Berner had been removed to the penitentiary at Columbus. There was fighting between the police, and a few hastily-gathered militia, on one side, and a mob, on the other, in and around the jail all night on Friday, the 28th ult. The following day things were quieter, but with nightfall of the 29th the rioting was renewed. Considerable numbers of militia had been brought from various parts of the State by this time, and there were severe encounters in the streets. The mob burned the fine new court-house, and sacked gun stores and other business establishments. The trouble reached its crisis on Saturday night; on Sunday night, the 30th ult., there was some fighting, but the mob had evidently spent its force, and since then the city has been quiet. The latest count of the casualties in the riot shows a total of forty-one killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. Several of the latter are not likely to recover. Minister Sargent has telegraphed to the Secretary of State his gratitude for the action of the President and Secretary in his case, but declining the Russian mission and announcing his intention to resign. The affair has caused widespread comment.

The nitro-glycerine house at the Repauno Chemical Works, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, about ten miles from Philadelphia, was destroyed on the 29th ult. by an explosion. It is thought an experiment was being made without sufficient precautions being taken. Six men were killed, including LaMotte du Pont, president of the Company. The Governor of Delaware has appointed ex-Congressman William G. Whiteley Associate Justice, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Wales's appointment as United States District Judge.

The Board of Charities of Montreal has complained to the Dominion Government of the number of "assisted" emigrants who are in that city, unable to obtain employment. The schooner *Magic*, of Gloucester, Mass., which sailed for George's Bank five weeks ago, has not been heard of since and is given up for lost. She had twelve men on board. Since the August gale seven months ago, eighteen vessels have been lost from Gloucester, with all their crews. This with other losses makes a total of two hundred and forty-nine men.

The Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st inst. The President's message says the relations of Mexico with foreign powers are cordial. The reciprocity treaty with the United States "will exercise a powerful influence on the commerce of both countries." The railroads "are showing good results." The main line of the Mexican Central has been completed. The total mileage of railroads in the

Republic is 3,528, and the telegraphic system has largely increased since the last session of Congress. A line of steamers to Asia has been subsidized. The fusion of the National and Mercantile Banks is complete. The annual fish exhibition in New York was opened on the 1st inst. The display included whitefish one year old, the first ever raised in confinement, and bred by the United States Fish Commission in Michigan. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania on the 1st inst. elected Hon. John Scott, ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused in the board by the death of Chief Justice Sharswood.

DEATHS.—Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, eighth and next to the youngest child of the Queen of England, died at Cannes on the 28th ult., aged 31. Augustus Schell, a prominent New York banker and railroad operator, died in New York on the 27th ult., aged 72. Nicholas Trilbner, the well-known publisher and bibliographer, died in London on the 31st ult., aged 67. Frederick Leypoldt, the New York publisher and book-seller, died in that city on the 31st ult., aged 46.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 3.

THE reports from the winter-wheat States as to the condition of the growing crop represent it as looking very well and making a good promise. In California the rainfall has been very abundant, and the prospect is that the crop will be much increased over last year. The visible supply of wheat has fallen off about 700,000 bushels, but it is still 6½ millions of bushels greater than at this time last year. Some uneasiness is expressed in the West, lest the stock of sound corn for seed should be insufficient. This was one of the causes of the deficient crop last year, the early-planted seed not coming up well. The Chicago *Tribune* estimates the quantity of seed corn required in ten Western States, including Ohio, at from 7½ to 8 millions of bushels. Gold continues to go to Europe; yesterday two steamships from New York took out \$800,000. The decline in the price of wheat is maintained, and the quotations in New York yesterday for No. 2 red, April delivery, were at \$1.00 and \$1.01¼. The foreign demand is reported "tame." The business of the railroads is in an unsettled and not satisfactory condition; there is, however, a well-maintained hopefulness. The prices of stocks, as shown by the statements below, are lower generally than a week ago, though some are well held up and show no decline. Money continues plenty and at low rates.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	April 2.	March 26.		April 2.	March 26.
Penna. R. R.,	60	59¾	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	8¼	7½
Phila. and Reading,	26¾	27 7-16	North Penn. R. R.,	66½ bid	66½
Lehigh Nav.,	48	47½	United Cos. N. J.,	192½	192½
Lehigh Valley,	70	70¼	Phila. and Erie,	17½ bid	18½
North Pac., com.,	22	22	New Jersey Cent.,	87	88
North Pac., pref.,	47¾	48¼	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	32½	32

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	113¾	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	113¾	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	134	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	136½	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	100		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	138½	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	April 2.	March 26.		April 2.	March 26.
Central Pacific,	57¾	58¾	New York Central,	114¼	114¾
Canada Southern,	51¾	53¾	Oregon and Trans.,	20¼	20¾
Den. and Rio Grande,	18½	19½	Oregon Navigation,	86	88½
Delaware and Hud.,		107¾	Pacific Mail,	52¼	52
Del., Lack. and W.,	121 ex-div.	125¼	St. Paul,	85½	95½
Erie,	21½	22¾	Texas Pacific,	19½	20½
Lake Shore,	101½	101¾	Union Pacific,	72¾	76
Louis. and Nashville,	46¾	48½	Wabash,	14½	15¾
Michigan Central,	90¾	90¾	Wabash, preferred,	24¾	25
Missouri Pacific,	85¼	88½	Western Union,	69¾	72½
Northwestern, com.,	115¾	117¾	West Shore, bds.,	54¾	57¾

The New York banks in their statement on the 29th showed a decrease of \$864,675 in their surplus reserve, but they still hold \$7,724,450 over the legal requirement. Their specie was \$66,966,900. The Philadelphia banks for last week showed an increase in the item of due from banks of \$462,597, and in due to banks of \$143,956. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$298,513, in reserve of \$544,808, in national bank notes of \$17,179, in deposits of \$1,151,433, and in circulation of \$246,676. The Philadelphia banks had \$5,239,000 loaned in New York.

The export of specie from New York last week was \$2,985,875, making \$17,670,904 for the year so far. The imports were \$222,825, making \$1,430,469 for the year, and leaving the net outgo, so far as New York is concerned, about 15¼ millions.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date says: "The money market continues very easy, with abundant funds and the promise of a protracted period of ease, during which lenders may have difficulty in employing their balances satisfactorily. In this city, call loans are quoted at three and four and one-half per cent., and first-class commercial paper at four and six per cent."

Saward's *Coal-trade Journal*, April 2d, says: "Anthracite trade is quiet, and there is no great amount of buying, simply because the future workings of the companies have not been mapped out. This week there will be full work at the mines, as the agreement for suspensions has expired by limitation. We

understood that during this week there may be something agreed upon as to the future." The *Journal* suggests half-time each alternate week until August 1st. It says the amount mined during the half-time period was greater than in former years, and that while new markets for anthracite are developing the capacity to produce increases in a greater ratio. The bituminous-coal market is unsettled, with low and variable prices; "coal is to be had in plenty of every variety, and the quotations for it are as irregular as any 'shipper' could desire."

The Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, who has received reports from every county in the State, says the average of the growing wheat is 96 per cent., and is improving. He also states that the percentage of wheat now in the hands of producers is 17½, and of corn 24. Peaches have been severely injured. Apples promise fairly, but the crop of small fruits will be short.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current's* summary shows that 5,402,064 hogs were packed in the West during the past winter, against 6,132,212 in the winter of 1882-3. The average gross weight this year was 251.44 pounds,—15.58 pounds lighter than last year.

The sugar trade is reported more active, but with lower prices. The weakness of the London market makes American holders more uneasy, lest there should be shipments this way. Advices from Havana say that in the presence of the low prices ruling everywhere, which only offer certain losses to producers, a large number of planters on the island have determined to suspend sugar-making at once, which determination will likely curtail the crop, which has been till recently variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty per cent. larger than the previous one; but according to reports of well-posted parties the final increase will hardly reach ten per cent., taking into account the large quantity of cane that is to remain unground in the fields this year.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED BY A PERSISTENT COUGH, THE general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

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